

CASTLE WARD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
NORTHUMBERLAND.

REPORTS

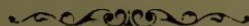
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1937.



Newcastle upon Tyne:
CAIL & SONS, 29 AND 31, QUAYSIDE.

1938.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
OF THE
CASTLE WARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to submit to you my Thirty-sixth Annual Report on the health of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ...	... 82,827
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population, mid-1937	12,560
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	3,157
Rateable Value ...	£80,173
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£309

The chief industries carried on in the area are coal mining and agriculture.

Unemployment is decreasing slightly.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Number of births registered during the year was 164, compared with 152 in 1936.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	79	79	158
Illegitimate	5	1	6
TOTAL	84	80	164

BIRTH RATE.—13·0 per 1,000 per annum, compared with 12·1 per 1,000 per annum in 1936.

STILLBIRTHS.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	.... 2	.... 4	.... 6
Illegitimate	.... —	.... 2	.... 2
TOTAL	.... 2	.... 6	.... 8

RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS, 13·7 per 1,000 per annum, compared with 12·9 per 1,000 per annum in 1936.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 125, compared with 135 in 1936.

DEATH RATE.—9·9 per 1,000 per annum, compared with 10·7 per 1,000 per annum in 1936.

There were no deaths due to puerperal causes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year was 9, compared with 6 in 1936.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate ...	... 3	... 6	... 9
Illegitimate —	... —	... —
TOTAL ...	... 3	... 6	... 9

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.—54·8 per 1,000 births, compared with 39·4 per 1,000 births in 1936.

The causes of Infantile Mortality were :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Debility	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	9
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				One.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

	M.	F.
Diphtheria — ... 1		
Influenza 1 ... 2		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 3 ... —		
Other Tuberculosis 2 ... 2		
Cancer 10 ... 7		
Diabetes 2 ... —		
Cerebral Haemorrhage 6 ... 3		
Heart Disease 13 ... 17		
Other Circulatory Diseases 6 ... 6		
Bronchitis 4 ... 2		
Pneumonia (all forms) 3 ... 2		
Other Respiratory Diseases 1 ... —		
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) — ... 1		
Appendicitis 1 ... —		
Digestive Diseases 3 ... —		
Nephritis 4 ... 3		
Congenital Debility—Premature		
Birth, etc. 2 ... 5		
Violence 4 ... 1		
Other defined Diseases 4 ... 4		
	— ... —	
TOTALS 69 ... 56		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY :—

- (a) Medical.—Part time Medical Officer of Health.
- (b) Others.—One Sanitary Inspector, who also acts as Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds also Meat Inspector, and the carrying out of the Housing Scheme under the Housing Acts.
- (c) Veterinary Surgeon, Public Analyst, Vaccination Officers, Health Visitors and Midwives are under the direction and control of the County Council.

There are five midwives in the area.

2. NURSING IN THE HOME :—

(a) General.—Most of the district is supplied with nurses having the C.M.B. qualification and supplied by the County Nursing Association, the funds being provided by voluntary contributions, with the addition in some instances of small fees. In some cases grants are made by the Ministry of Health.

Your Council have no authority over this.

(b) Infectious Diseases.—No special nursing is available.

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES :—

The examination or analysis of clinical material (sputum, swabs, &c.) and milk is under the control of the County Council, who is responsible for this work.

4. HOSPITALS :—

(a) Infectious Disease.—Newburn, Gosforth and Castle Ward Joint Hospital—32 beds—situated at Lemington.

(b) Smallpox.—Arrangements made with the Gosforth Urban Council for the removal and treatment of patients.

Accommodation for seven patients.

(c) Tuberculosis.—Provided by the Northumberland County Council, also the Children's Sanatorium at Stannington.

(d) General Medical and Surgical.—Treated in the various hospitals in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(e) Maternity.—Where necessary in Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, except those in receipt of relief or destitute, who are admitted to the Poor Law Institution, Tynemouth.

5. AMBULANCE FACILITIES :—

(1) Infectious Cases.—Removed by respective hospital authorities.

(2) Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—No facilities provided by your Council, the cases being removed by ambulances provided by collieries or privately.

6. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :—

Infant Welfare Centres at Dinnington Colliery and Ponteland and Dinnington Village under the control of the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during the year (other than Tuberculosis) was 54, compared with 81 in 1936.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-one cases were notified during the year, compared with 36 cases in 1936.

Townships in which Scarlet Fever occurred :—

Darras Hall	...	...	...	...	6
Stannington Sanatorium					5
Dinnington Village	...	...	...		4
Heddon	...	...	...	...	2
Blagdon	...	...	...	...	1
Ponteland	...	...	...	...	2
Woolsington	...	...	...	...	1
					—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>21</u>

DIPHTHERIA.

Twelve cases notified, compared with twenty-three in 1936, which occurred in the following townships :—

Stannington Sanatorium					6
Hazlerigg	...	...	...	...	3
Dinnington Colliery	...	...	...	...	1
Dinnington	...	...	...	...	1
Ponteland	...	...	...	...	1
					—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>12</u>

There was one death from this cause.

CANCER.

During the year there have been 17 deaths due to Cancer, the same as in 1936, equivalent to a death rate of 1·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The organs affected were :—

Stomach	...	...	...	...	5
Bowel	...	...	...	...	5
Lungs	...	...	...	...	2
Uterus	...	...	...	...	2
Prostate	...	...	...	...	1
Jaw	...	...	...	...	1
Mouth	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>17</u>

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

There have been no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year and no cases for the treatment of persons for the prevention of blindness have been brought to my notice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 8 cases of Tuberculosis have been notified, compared with 14 in 1936. There have been 7 deaths due to this disease.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	5	—	1	3	—	2	2

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 3 to 7.

Tuberculosis is generally well notified, two of the deaths not notified, occurred outside the district and were non-respiratory.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools have been closed during the year on account of Infectious Disease.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of Bacteriological Examinations made during the year was 1,212, compared with 1,408 in 1936.

Sputa for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	25
Swabs for B. Diphtheria	...	...	...	526
Bloods for Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	405
Milk Samples for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	102
Milk Samples for Methylene Blue Reduction				
Test	...	...	...	151
Samples of Water	...	...	...	2
			TOTAL	1,212
				<u> </u>

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The various factories and workshops have been inspected during the year.

There are no underground bakehouses and no outworkers in the district.

REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Water carriage system for Dinnington Colliery and Hazlerigg.
- (2) Abolition of ash pits and privies in Front Street and Back Street, Dinnington Village, substituting the water carriage system.

NOTE.—The work in connection with this is now being carried out.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLMOT HOLMES,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MAY 18TH, 1938.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

DISEASE.	At all Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	
		Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65		
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	21	—	1	1	3	1	6	4	2	1	2	—	13	—
Diphtheria ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	2	—	—	12	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	12	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antr. Polio. Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	... 54	—	2	1	4	2	10	9	5	7	4	8	2	6

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories	20	Nil.	Nil.
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	42	Nil.	Nil.
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Work Places	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	62	Nil.	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts: —*				
Want of cleanliness ...	...	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	...	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	...	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
TOTAL...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	Instances. (2)	Notices Served. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	
Cleaning and Washing	
Household Linen	
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	
Furniture and Upholstery	
Electro-plate	
File Making	
Brass and Brass Articles	
Fur Pulling	
Cables and Chains	
Anchors and Grapnels	
Cart Gear	
Locks, Latches and Keys	
Umbrellas, &c.	
Artificial Flowers	
Nets, other than Wire Nets	
Tents	
Sacks	
Racquet and Tennis Balls	
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags	
Brush Making	
Pea Picking	
Feather Sorting	
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	
Stuffed Toys	
Basket Making	
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christ- mas Stockings, &c.	
Textile Weaving	
Lampshades	
TOTAL	Nil.	Nil.

WILLMOT HOLMES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

May 18th, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

CASTLE WARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
NORTHUMBERLAND.

REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
For the Year 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Thirty-third Annual Report and in doing so will endeavour to cover the activities in your district during the year.

The number of houses built and occupied during the year is 33. The principal building activities are taking place at Brunton Park, Ponteland and Woolsington.

WATER SUPPLY.

The south-eastern part of the district is supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, this includes approximately two-thirds of the population. The Company extend their mains as required where building takes place.

The following villages are supplied by the owners of the estates :—Stannington, Belsay, Capheaton, Matfen, Dalton, Berwick Hill and Ryal.

The Council have provided water supplies at Whalton, Stamfordham, Kirkheaton and Heddon, all of which are giving satisfaction. In many cases the water has been laid into the houses but in all cases standpipes are provided. The particulars of these supplies are as follows :—

KIRKHEATON.—Water from a spring yielding 3 gallons a minute gravitates through a 2" main to a storage tank in the village from which it is distributed to stand pipes and private houses.

WHALTON.—The water is from a borehole 250 feet deep yielding 40 gallons per minute. A collecting tank is provided at the borehole from which the water is pumped by an electric motor and a turbine pump to a reservoir north of the village from which it gravitates. Three inch mains are laid throughout the village.

STAMFORDHAM.—A well sunk into the sandstone rock supplies the village in normal times. During dry weather water at the rate of 25 gallons per minute is pumped from a borehole 326 feet deep to the well, by means of a petrol engine and bore-hole pump. The water gravitates from the well to the village and is distributed by three inch mains—four street fountains are provided.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL.—The Council have completed a scheme for the supply of water to the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall. The water is collected at a spring yielding 15 gallons a minute and pumped with a crude oil engine and plunger pump to a new storage reservoir in the village. From this point, new 2" and 3" service mains convey the water throughout the village.

Except for a few isolated farms, the district may now be considered to be well supplied with water.

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS.

DINNINGTON COLLIERY.—Plans for new sewage works were the subject of a Ministry of Health inquiry in November, 1937. Their approval is expected in due course, when tenders will be invited for the works. The old works were re-conditioned early in 1937 and will form part of the new scheme. The new works have been designed to take the sewage from 715 houses, this being the maximum development of the area. The present number of houses draining to the works is 541.

DINNINGTON VILLAGE.—There are two disposal works at Dinnington. One takes the sewage from the Council houses and is of the sedimentation tank and percolating filter with revolving distributors type. The effluent enters a ditch, which eventually reaches the Seaton Burn. The old village works are situated west of the village. The sewage is treated in tanks and over a filter. The distribution is by means of Stoddart's trays. The effluent enters one of the Carr Cuts.

BURN CLOSE.—The disposal works at Burn Close take the sewage from the whole of the village of Burn Close. Hydrolitic tanks, percolating filter with revolving distributors and humus tank. The effluent enters the Ouseburn. A new effluent drain has been laid and the works repaired after damage by colliery subsidence.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL.—There are two small works, one at the north and one at the south side of the village. Tanks, percolating filters with revolving distributors. The effluents enter ditches. The Council have under consideration the re-conditioning of these works.

STANNINGTON.—The sewage from the village is treated by tanks, percolating filter, distributed by means of Farrer's tipping and trough apparatus. The effluent enters a tributary of the Blyth. These works have been repaired during the year.

WALLRIDGE.—The sewage from the houses built by the Kirkheaton Coal Company at Wallridge is treated by tank, percolating filter with revolving distributors. The effluent enters a small stream.

DARRAS HALL ESTATE.—The sewage is treated in detritus tanks, settling tanks and two 40-feet filter beds with revolving distributors. The effluent enters the River Pont.

KIRKHEATON.—The whole of the sewage from this village is treated ; tanks, percolating filters with revolving distributors.

PONTELAND.—The sewage from the North Road gravitates to sewage disposal works consisting of settling tanks, 30 feet percolating filter and humus tanks. The storm water is treated

by land irrigation. The sewage from the remainder of the village gravitates to a pumping station, from which it is pumped through an 8" rising main to the sewage disposal works, consisting of balancing tanks, settling tanks, two 30 feet filter beds and humus tanks. The storm water is treated by land irrigation. The effluent enters the River Pont.

CLICKEMIN ESTATE, PONTELAND.—The sewage is purified by settling tanks and a 15 feet percolating filter. The effluent enters the Fairney Burn.

STAMFORDHAM.—The village is sewered with 6" sewers converging to the sewage disposal works, which consist of detritus and settling tanks, with a 30 feet percolating filter and humus tank. The effluent enters the River Pont.

WHALTON.—The village has 6" sewers throughout. The works consist of detritus tanks, settling tanks and 30 feet percolating filter with humus tank. The effluent enters the How Burn.

All sewage disposal works are giving satisfactory results.

The sewage from Brunton Park Estate gravitates to the Gosforth Council's pumping station at Three Mile Bridge.

The sewage from the large institutions in the district is treated as follows :—

GATESHEAD MENTAL HOSPITAL.—Tanks and filter beds with revolving distributors.

NETHERTON TRAINING SCHOOL.—Settling tanks, percolating filter and humus tanks.

CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM AND FARM COLONY.—Tanks, filters and revolving distributors.

COTTAGE HOMES, PONTELAND.—Tanks, filters with trough distribution.

WOOLSINGTON.—A scheme to sewer and provide sewage disposal works for this area has received the approval of the Ministry of Health. The work has now been commenced and the works will be in commission in April, 1938.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Since the water and sewage schemes have been provided at Heddon, Whalton and Stamfordham, quite a number of earth closets have been converted into water closets.

The Council have now obtained powers to carry out a conversion scheme for about 200 houses in the Parish of Dinnington. This work is being delayed pending the alteration to the outfall of the sewer.—(See Dinnington Colliery Sewage Disposal.)

SCAVENGING.

The following parishes are being scavenged :—West Brunton, North Gosforth, the Council houses at Dinnington and Hazlerigg, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Ponteland, Little Callerton and Darras Hall. The Council obtained a site for a refuse tip at Stamfordham for the use of Stamfordham and Hawkwell.

All the scavenging is let by contract.

HOUSING.

The Council have built 158 houses under Ministry schemes, 46 of which have recently been completed without subsidy under the 1930 Act. They are all occupied, and a considerable amount of overcrowding has been relieved.

The overcrowding survey is completed. Out of 1,979 houses inspected, 227 were found to be overcrowded according to the standard laid down in the 1935 Housing Act. Owners are assisting in abating overcrowding by moving tenants with large families into larger houses. The Council have under consideration the building of 58 houses distributed as follows :—Hazlerigg, 40 ; Ponteland, 12 ; Heddon-on-the-Wall, 6. By the provision of these and with the helpful co-operation of the owners of property, much of the overcrowding will be dealt with. The most difficult problem arises in the agricultural districts. While some owners are taking advantage of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, many farm cottages are not suitable for large families. Nine houses have been or are in course of reconstruction under this Act.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 99 registered cowkeepers in the district. The number of cows kept is about 2,340. The most of the milk produced is sent to Newcastle.

The cowsheds are in good condition, many of the old type have been reconditioned, and the water supplies improved. Any unsatisfactory samples reported receive immediate attention.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 13 slaughter houses in the district. The animals slaughtered are for local consumption. The slaughter houses are inspected periodically.

The attached tabulated statements show the number of inspections made and the work carried out during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES JAMESON,
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

[Sanitary Officers' Order 1926, Art. 19 (15)].

District : Castle Ward. Population : 12,560. Inspector : Jas. Jameson.	No. of Inspections during year.	No. of Defects or Contraventions of Bye- Laws.	No. out- standing from previous year.	Total.	No. remedied letter or inter- view.	No. of Informal Notices served.	No. of Statutory Notices served.	Defects remedied thereafter.	In progress or being dealt with.	Legal Pro- ceedings.
Housing—										
Structural Defects...	...	140	25	9	34	1	11	32	—	1
Defective Food Store	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dampness	220	6	119	9	—	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	...	6	6	10	C.W.R.D.C. propose building 58 houses	6	—	—	119	—
Nuisances	1	3	—	—	3	—
Water Supply—										
Insufficient	...	4	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	—
Unsatisfactory	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage—										
Insufficient	...	9	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—										
Insufficient	...	12	3	—	3	—	4	—	—	3
Defective	9	2	11	11	—	5	3	—	8
Shops, Food Stores, &c.										
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses	...	126	4	—	1	5	—	—	5	—
Tents, Vans, &c.	...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces	...	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	...	170	46	—	4	50	3	40	47	—
Ashpits improperly used	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol Stores	...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	824	107	148	255	6	72	115	—	134

HOUSING (CONSOLIDATED) REGULATIONS 1925.
Tabular Statement as required by Article 31, for year 1937.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR—

	With State assistance.	Unaided.	Total
(A) By Local Authority	—	...
(B) By other bodies or persons ...	—	33	33

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	46
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) ...	—
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be "in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation" ...	10

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers ...	40
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which "notices" were served requiring repairs...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(A) By owners	—
(B) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(A) By owners	—
(B) By Local Authority in default of owners...	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4.— Number of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above	4
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SUMMARY OF WORK EFFECTED.

	After Letter or Interview.	After Informal Notice.	After Statutory Notice.	Total.
SANITARY CONVENiences—				
Privies abolished	—	—
Privies repaired	—	—
Ashpits abolished	—	—
Privy Ashpits abolished	6	6
Privy Ashpits roofed or repaired	...	—	3	3
Pail Closets abolished	...	—	—	—
Water Closets provided	...	—	6	6
Water Closets repaired	...	—	—	—
Sanitary Bins provided	...	2	22	24
Sanitary Bins renewed	...	—	—	—
DRAINAGE—				
New Drains constructed	...	—	—	—
Drains repaired or re-constructed	—	1	10	11
Additional Gullies provided	...	—	—	—
Old Gullies replaced	...	—	—	—
Scullery Sinks provided	...	—	—	—
Scullery Waste Pipes repaired	...	—	2	2
Scullery Waste Pipes trapped	...	—	—	—
Yards repaired or re-constructed	—	—	2	2

WATER SUPPLY—

Sources closed or discontinued.—Nil.

Number of houses affected.—Nil.

New service provided.—1.

No. of houses affected.—2.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

No cases detected.

FOOD INSPECTION.

No samples taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Section 6 (1) and (4).

Number of Cowkeepers (registered) in district	...	99.
Approximate number of cows kept	...	2,340 (approx.)

